IELTS Vocabulary

5.

Tourism, Travel, Transport

- Words
- Collocations
- Articles

Jamshid Safarov

2019



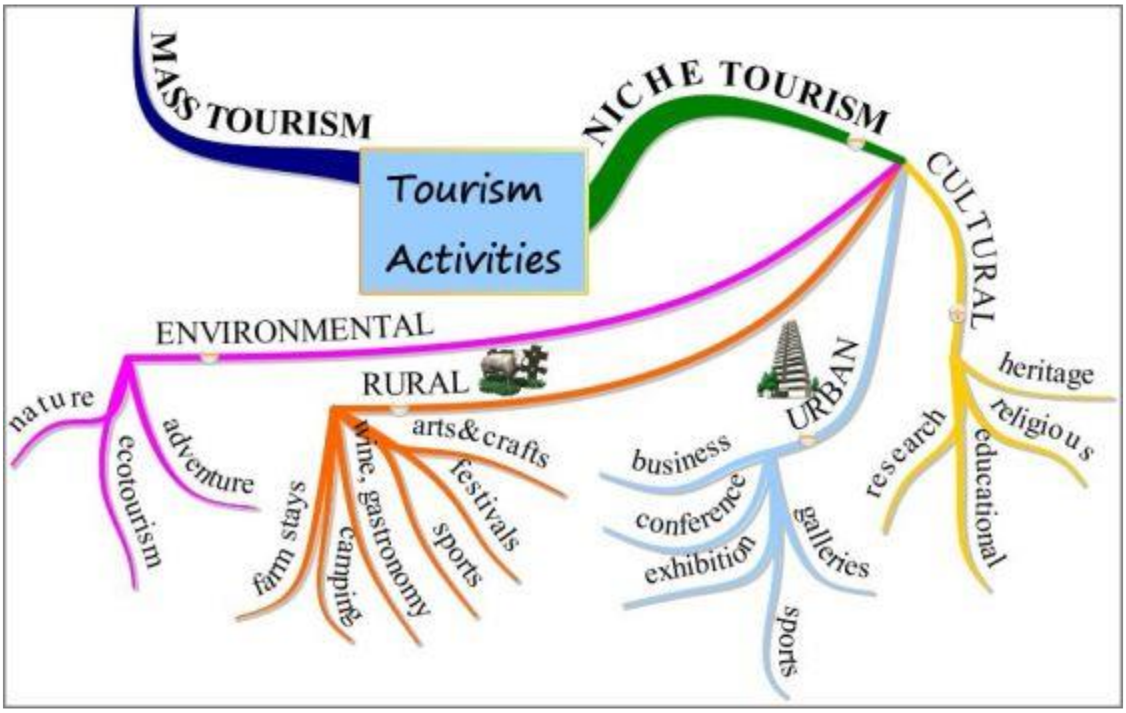


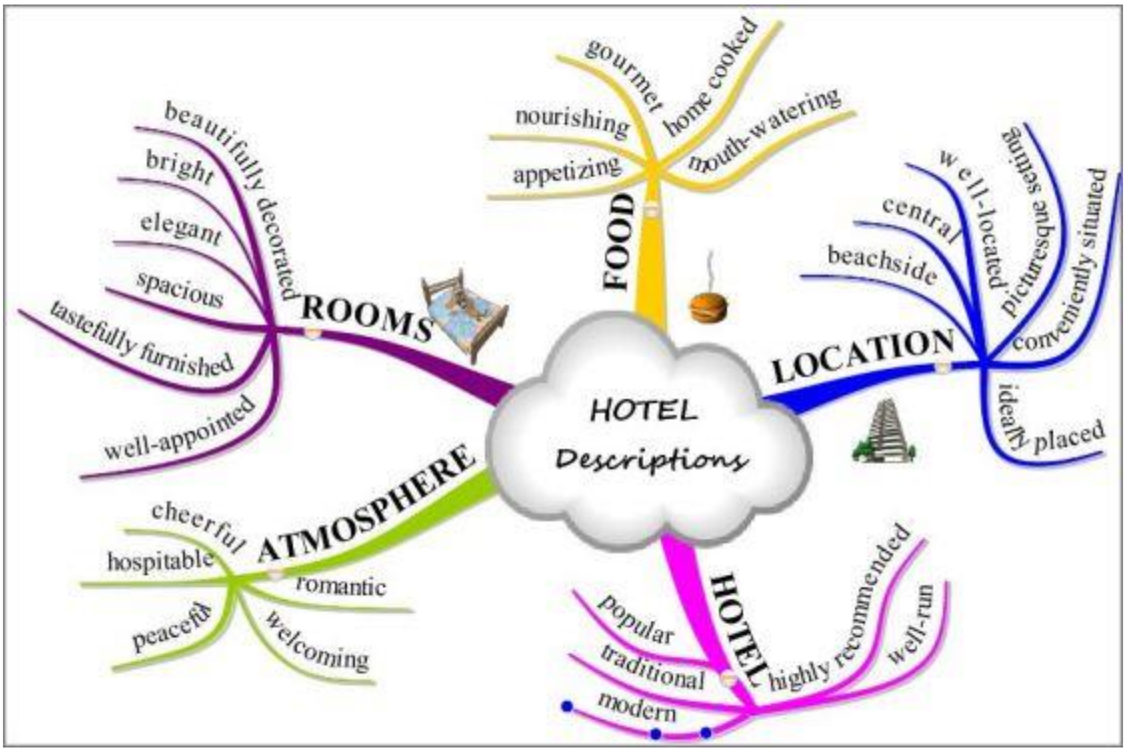
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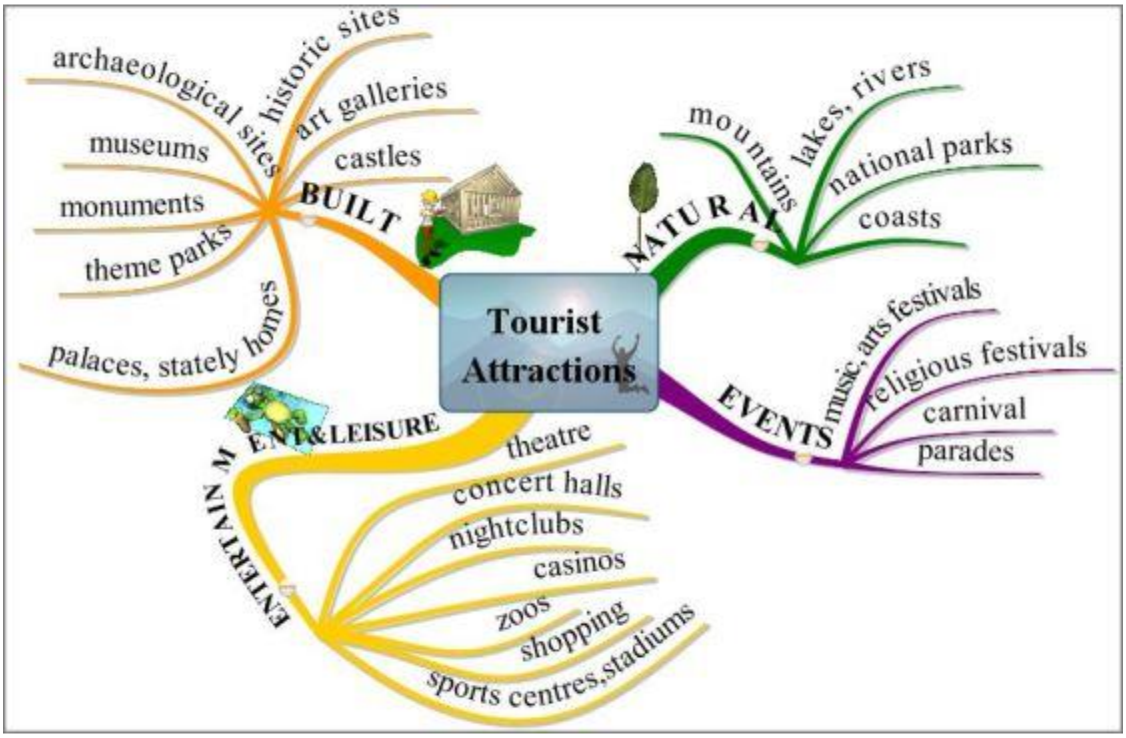
Tourism, Transport, Travel

Tourism

Tourism Vocabulary in pictures.




HOTEL Descriptions
ROOMS
beautifully decorated
bright
elegant
spacious
tastefully furnished
well-appointed
FOOD
gourmet
home cooked
nourishing
appetizing
mouth-watering
LOCATION
well-located
central
beachside
picturesque setting
conveniently situated
ideally placed
ATMOSPHERE
cheerful
hospitable
romantic
peaceful
welcoming
HOTEL
popular
traditional
modern
highly recommended
well-run


Tourist Attractions
BUILT
archaeological sites
historic sites
art galleries
castles
museums
monuments
theme parks
palaces, stately homes
NATURAL
mountains
lakes, rivers
national parks
coasts
EVENTS
music, arts festivals
religious festivals
carnival
parades
ENTERTAINMENT&LEISURE
theatre
concert halls
nightclubs
casinos
zoos
shopping
sports centres,stadiums

Nouns:

- **tourists** – visitors or sightseers from another country
- **litter** – waste or garbage dropped in public places
- **green areas / natural spaces**
- **natural habitat** – the place in nature that particular species calls home.
- **an influx** – an arrival or entry of large numbers of people or things.
  "a massive influx of tourists"
- **byproduct** – an unintended but inevitable secondary result.
  "he saw poverty as the by-product of colonial prosperity"

Verbs:

- **flood to** – fill up, or take over completely
- **pave over** – cover with concrete, usually to build something new

Collocations:

- **in their wake** – the path or course of anything that has passed or preceded.
  "The tornado left ruin in its wake."
- **respect the customs** – pay attention and follow the rules and social rituals of another nation

Types of tourism



Travellers can be divided into categories based on the aim of their trip or activities they participate in:

Business travel – A trip undertaken for work or business purposes. Typically people on business trips are still working and being paid for their time. Business travel usually includes activities such as attending meetings, conferences or exhibitions related to one's professional field.

Leisure travel – The opposite of business travel. It’s a trip undertaken for pleasure and relaxation, a break from everyday life.



Travel seasons

In the tourism industry, a year is divided into three main seasons that depend on the destination and type of vacation:

Peak season (High Season) – the most popular time of a year to visit a particular destination, resort, or hotel. It usually corresponds with school or public holidays, such as Christmas or Easter, and with times when the weather is the best for a particular type of holiday. E.g. for beach holidays in Europe, peak season lasts from June to September, while ski resorts are most crowded in December and January.

Off-peak (Low Season) – the opposite of peak season; time of a year when the tourist numbers and prices are the lowest.

Shoulder Season – travel period between peak and off-peak seasons, usually spring and fall.

Accommodation types



Accommodation is a place where travellers can sleep and find other services. There are two types of accommodation:

Serviced accommodation – means that alongside an overnight stay other amenities are provided, such as meals, cleaning, spa, entertainment etc. A hotel is an example of serviced accommodation.

Non-serviced accommodation – also know as **self-catering**, means that travellers are responsible for preparing their own meals. This type of accommodation is usually cheaper and more popular among young people.

Tourist Attraction

A tourist attraction is a place of interest popular with tourists. Usually something becomes an attraction due to its historical or cultural value, or it can be something exceptionally beautiful or amusing. A tourist attraction can be either natural or human built. For example, one of the most popular tourist attractions in Europe are Eiffel Tower in Paris, Buckingham Palace in London and the Colosseum in Rome.



Heritage

Heritage is something valuable and inherited, of special cultural or natural significance. It can be a monument, a building, a whole city, a national park, or a forest inhabited with rare species. There are various organizations around the world that strive to preserve such places, for example UNESCO Word Heritage Centre. Natural heritage is often preserved in national parks, while cultural heritage is conserved via traditions and practices passed from generation to generation.

Package tour

A package tour is a fixed price holiday that includes different elements and makes the whole journey easier for a traveller. Usually a ‘package’ contains airplane tickets, hotel, and a meal plan, but it can also include entertainment, cultural activities and sightseeing. Package tours are arranged and sold by companies called **tour operators.**

Bed & Breakfast

This type of accommodation is offered by a hotel or a private family home, and it consists of a room for the night and breakfast the following morning.

All-inclusive resort

All-inclusive means that accommodation, entertainment, three meals per day and beverages are included in the price of your stay.

Booking

This is a reservation, usually for a room in a hotel, table in a restaurant, or seat on a train, airplane, etc. It is important to make your booking in advance during **peak season**.

Airport transfer

An airport transfer is a pre-arranged pick up and drop off service to and from the airport, usually arranged by tour operator or a hotel for an additional cost.

Sightseeing

Sightseeing means visiting interesting places that tourists usually go to. It can be a sightseeing tour of the city, covering the main tourist attractions.



Many cities have hop-on, hop-off sightseeing buses that will take you to all of the popular destinations

Mode of travel

Modes of travel are the types of transport used to reach a destination. These includes aviation, ships, rail, cars, as well as walking and cycling. You can use a number of modes of travel to get to your final destination.

Currency

This is another word for the money used in a country. When you just arrive to a new country, you will usually look for a **currency exchange** – an office where you can change your currency into the local one.

IDEAS ON TOURISM

The Advantages of Tourism

- **Economic**. It brings in money. This is probably the main advantage of tourism and the reason why it has been promoted so much, especially in developing countries. The income generated can make up a significant proportion of both private, local, and national incomes.
- **Opportunistic**. It provides jobs. Hotels, bars, transport, activities, shops, and restaurants all need staffing. Tourism can provide much-needed employment for people.
- **Infrastructural**. It provides a means and an incentive for investment in infrastructure such as roads, rail networks, and local medical and education facilities.
- **Environmental**. It can provide economic incentives for a place to preserve, maintain, and regenerate the environment in both urban and rural settings.
- **Cross-Cultural**. It promotes international connections which can bring more business and cultural collaborations in the long term. It also promotes cross-cultural awareness for both locals and tourist and builds bridges of understanding between cultures.
- **Promotional**. It "puts a place on the map": Tourism gives the locality a chance to show itself off and raise its profile in the world.

The Disadvantages of Tourism

- **Environmental**. Tourism can often cause environmental damage with risks like erosion, pollution, the loss of natural habitats, and forest fires. Even if tourists behave responsibly, the sheer number of them can cause damage. Ancient buildings, monuments, and temples often struggle to cope with increased traffic and suffer inevitable wear-and-tear. Reefs and other natural tourist attractions can suffer permanent damage.
- **Cultural**. The commercialization of culture can undermine the soul of a tourist destination. Local traditions that have a rich cultural heritage are reduced to wearing costumes and putting on acts for the tourists in return for money.
- **Culture Clashes.** Tourists often lack respect for local traditions and culture, refuse to follow local dress standards, get drunk in public, or behave rudely or inappropriately towards locals.

- **Service Economy.** Although jobs are created by tourism, most are relatively low-level such as bar work, hotel service, restaurant serving, and so forth. These low-wage, low-skill workers have little prospect for advancement or promotion.
- **Seasonal Fluctuations.** Tourism jobs are quite commonly seasonal and insecure, with no extra benefits such as pensions, sick pay, or healthcare. Some areas can be inundated with visitors during busy times, and then virtually deserted for many months.
- **Imbalanced Funding.** Money can end up being directed to tourist areas when it could be used more effectively elsewhere in a country. The locals who don't live in specific tourist areas miss out and suffer relative decline.
- **Foreign Poaching**. Oftentimes, most of the tourism industry in a developing country is owned by big foreign companies. They make the major profits, leaving local businesses with relatively little benefit.
- **Tourism Dependence.** Sometimes, tourism becomes so focal that other forms of income-generation are neglected and an economic dependence on tourism forms. This is fine in good times, but it can leave the country vulnerable to economic ruin in the long run and can contribute to political upheaval or natural disasters.

Economic Pros and Cons of Tourism

Benefits	Detriments
Tourism-generated income can be hugely beneficial both private and public concerns.	Money can end up being spent only on touristed areas while other places and industries suffer.

Benefits	Detriments
It can provide employment opportunities for people who can work in tourism-related industries.	Most tourism jobs are relatively low-level and low-skilled, and these jobs may have drastic seasonal fluctuations.
Tourism promotes international connections which can increase business opportunities.	Attracted by opportunity, foreign companies begin poaching business away from local businesses.
	The area may become dependent on tourists' dollars and risk loss and damage as a result.

Negative Environmental Impacts of Tourism

Although tourist money might be put to good use in preserving environments, tourism does put burdens on natural resources and often promotes overconsumption and unfair allocations of resources in places where resources are already limited. When tourism becomes unsustainable, it can permanently damage the environment. Tourism impacts the wildlife, vegetation, air quality, the quality and supply of water, and natural phenomena.

Pollution. When huge numbers of people visit, they invariably burden the transportation system and contribute to pollution—locally and globally. Flying one mile in a plane produces about 53 pounds of carbon dioxide, and tourists account for almost 60% of air travel. Some estimate that cruise ships to the Caribbean create over 70,000 tons of annual waste.

Environmental Damage. Many tourist activities have negative ecological impacts. Snorkeling, hiking, and fishing all affect and deplete the local scenery. There's a trail in the Himalayas that's nicknamed the "toilet paper trail." A tropical golf course requires the amount of water that would feed 60,000 locals... plus over 3,000 pounds of chemical pesticides, fertilizers, and herbicides per annum.

"Ecotourism." Oftentimes, even environmentally savvy travelers have a negative impact. By traveling to witness remote natural sites like rainforests and other dwindling and at-risk spots, tourist often damage the things they came to see.

Invasive Organisms. Tourism can spread non-native species. The increased human presence from many diverse geographical regions has a detrimental affect on native plants and introduces non-native species in these areas.

Negative Effects of Human Interaction With Wildlife. Increased human presence can severely damage the delicate balance of the food webs, ecological communities, and keystone species of an area.

Depletion of Natural Resources. Tourism can put pressure on natural resources and encourages over-consumption. This is particularly damaging in spots where resources like food and water are already scarce.

Environmental Pros and Cons of Tourism

Benefits	Detriments
If managed properly, it can provide economic incentives for a place to preserve, maintain, and regenerate the local history, infrastructure, and environment.	Tourism often causes environmental damage to both the local infrastructure and the flora, fauna, and historical sites in a location.
Ecotourism might promote environmental	Tourism depletes natural resources, which can be

Benefits	Detriments
awareness and activism.	dangerous in areas where resources are scarce.
*	Tourism contributes to pollution.

Cultural Benefits of Traveling

The Opportunity to Challenge Stereotypes

When you visit another culture, you have the opportunity to be exposed to unfamiliar traditions and perspectives and to gain a broader, more informed, and kinder view of both the people and places you meet and of humanity and the world as a whole. Preconceptions and stereotypes might be replaced by complexity, empathy, and first-hand knowledge.

On the other hand, those that travel with a group and don't interact with locals or merely visit tourist sites and never wander off the beaten path may not enjoy this benefit at all. Merely visiting a place is not enough to expose a person to culture. Learning about people takes effort.

Gaining Cultural Sensitivity

An important part of understanding a culture is getting to know its unique social manners and etiquette. Things that you think are normal or benign might be interpreted as offensive, and vice versa. Wearing shoes indoors, showing skin, pointing with your index finger, and making certain sounds might be considered rude in some places, so it's wise to do your research on the local customs and morays ahead of time.

An Authentic Experience of Culture

Experiencing a community's traditions, rituals, festivals, celebrations, and rites can be a wonderful way to gain insight into a culture. When the local people get together to observe a tradition that has been performed for many generations, it is a great opportunity to understand that culture more deeply.

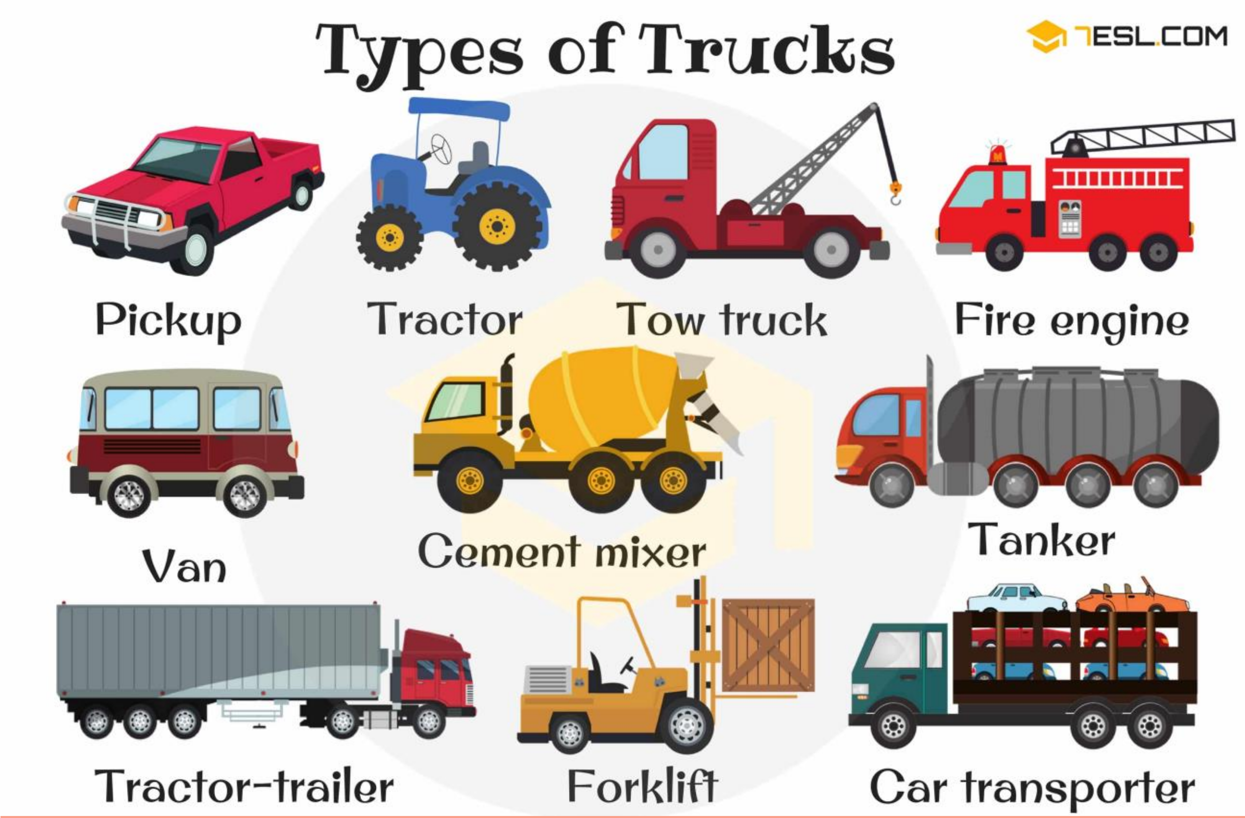
However in many touristed places, you'll find traditional dance, music, and other rites performed merely for entertainment and profit. For example when staged for tourists, the Hawaiian luau, Spanish flamenco dances, and Balinese ceremonies may lose their original meaning, energy, and purpose and become merely spectacle.

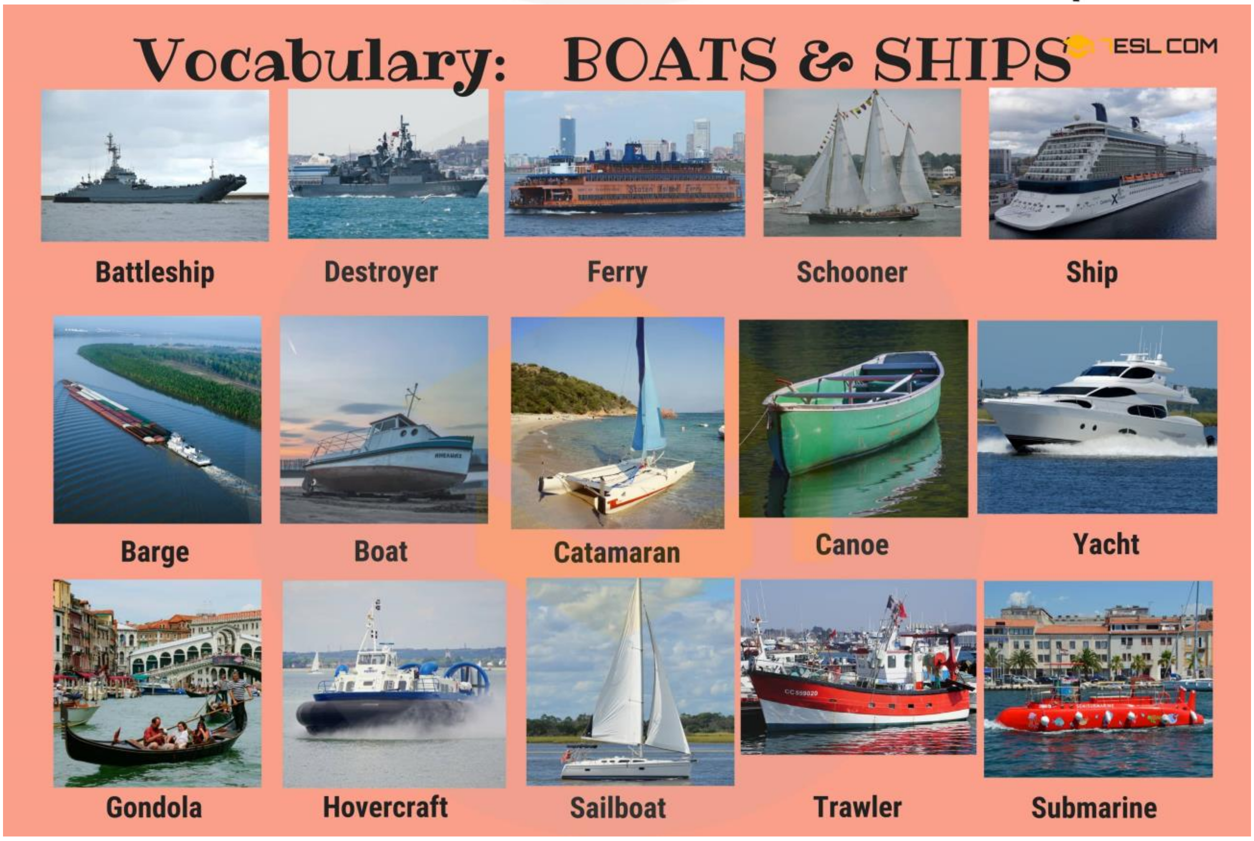
Cultural Pros and Cons of Tourism

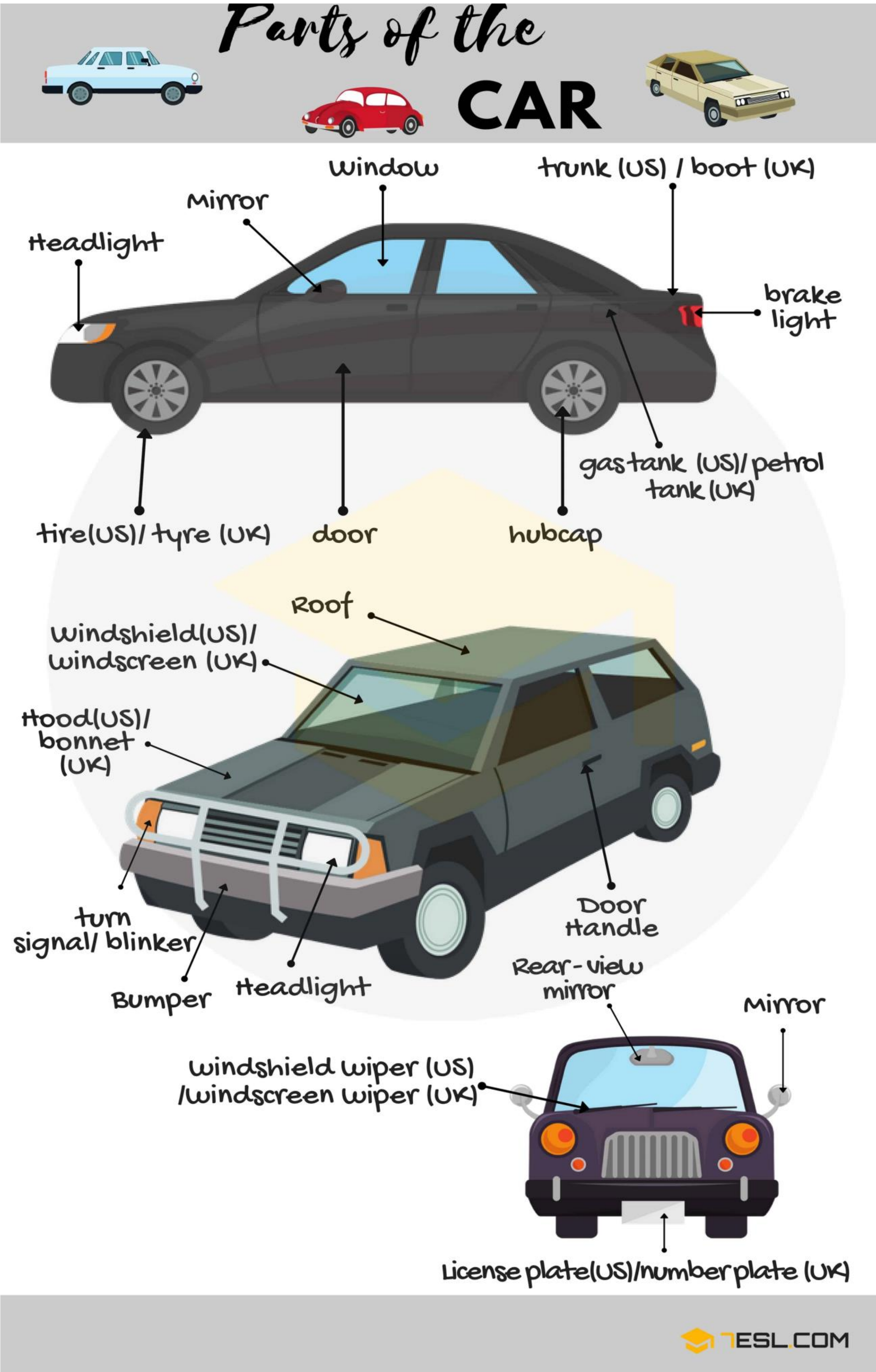
Benefits	Detriments
It promotes cross-cultural connections, appreciation, and understanding.	When tourists don't understand or respect local culture and traditions, culture clashes result.
*	The commercialization of a culture can undermine its meaning and detract from tradition.

Transportation

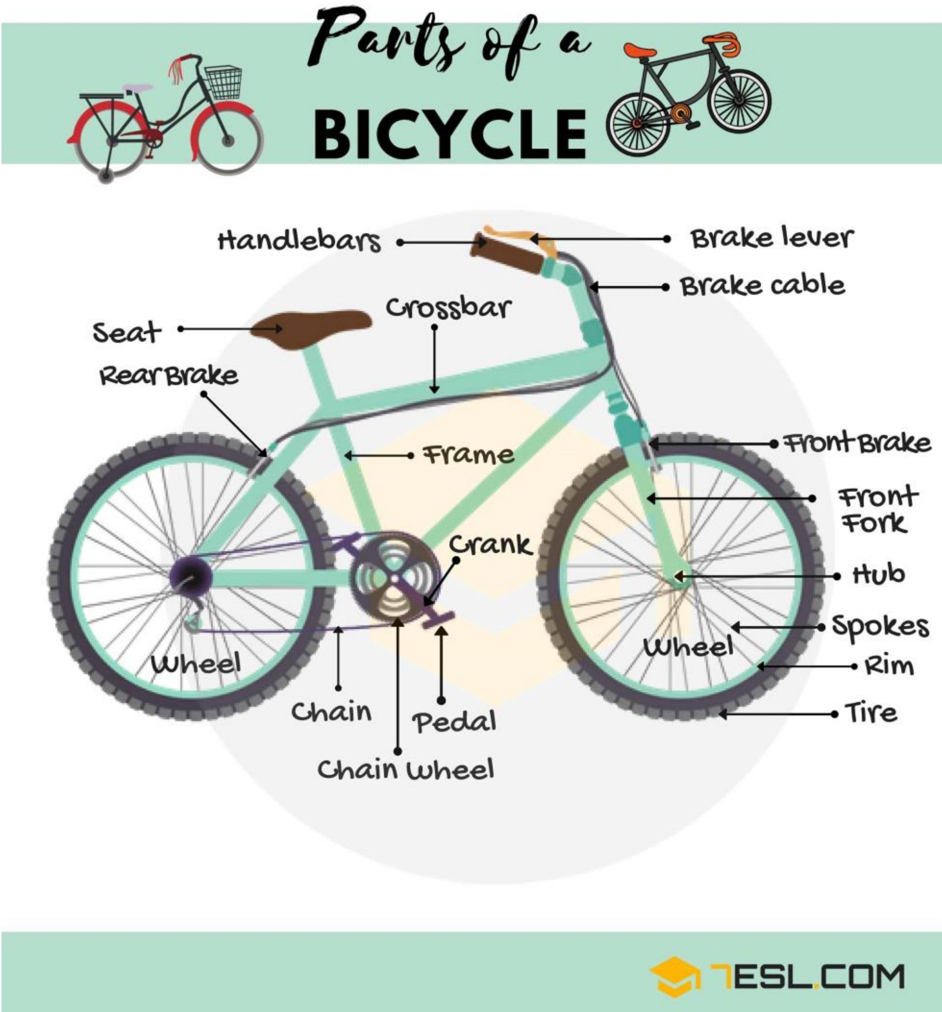



Types of Trucks
7ESL.COM
Pickup
Tractor
Tow truck
Fire engine
Van
Cement mixer
Tanker
Tractor-trailer
Forklift
Car transporter


Vocabulary: BOATS & SHIPS
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Battleship
Destroyer
Ferry
Schooner
Ship
Barge
Boat
Catamaran
Canoe
Yacht
Gondola
Hovercraft
Sailboat
Trawler
Submarine

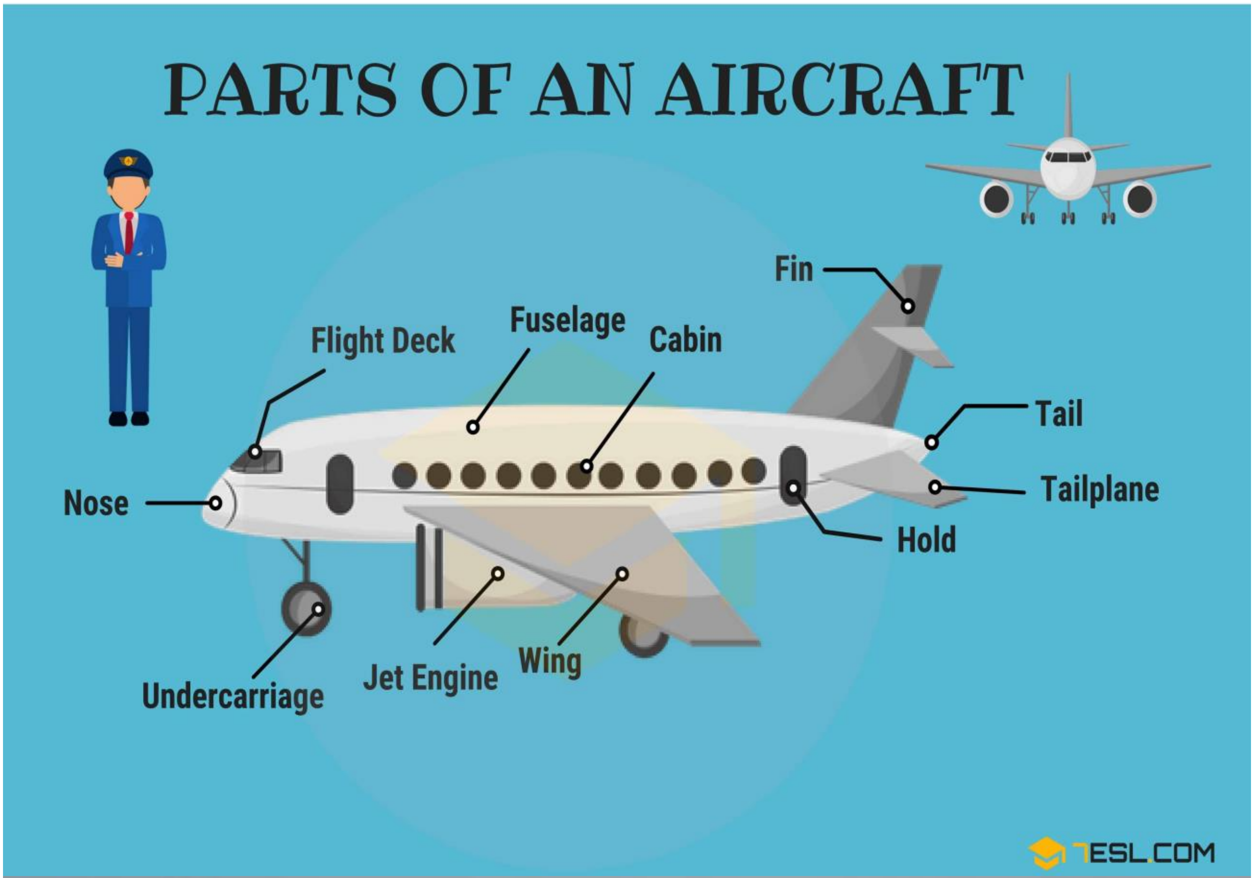


Parts of the
CAR
Window
trunk (US) / boot (UK)
Mirror
Headlight
brake light
gas tank (US)/ petrol tank (UK)
tire(US)/ tyre (UK)
door
hubcap
Roof
Windshield(US)/ windscreen (UK)
Hood(US)/ bonnet (UK)
turn signal/ blinker
Bumper
Headlight
Door Handle
Rear-view mirror
Mirror
windshield wiper (US) /windscreen wiper (UK)
License plate(US)/numberplate (UK)
7ESL.COM



PARTS OF A MOTORCYCLE

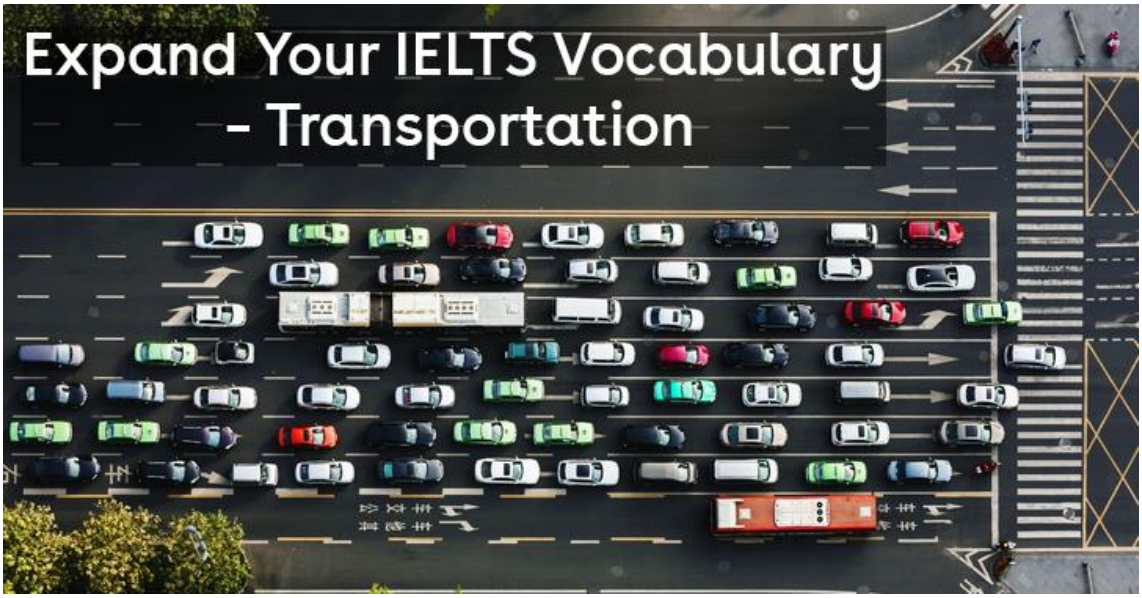



PARTS OF AN AIRCRAFT
Fin
Flight Deck
Fuselage
Cabin
Tail
Nose
Tailplane
Hold
Undercarriage
Jet Engine
Wing
7ESL.COM



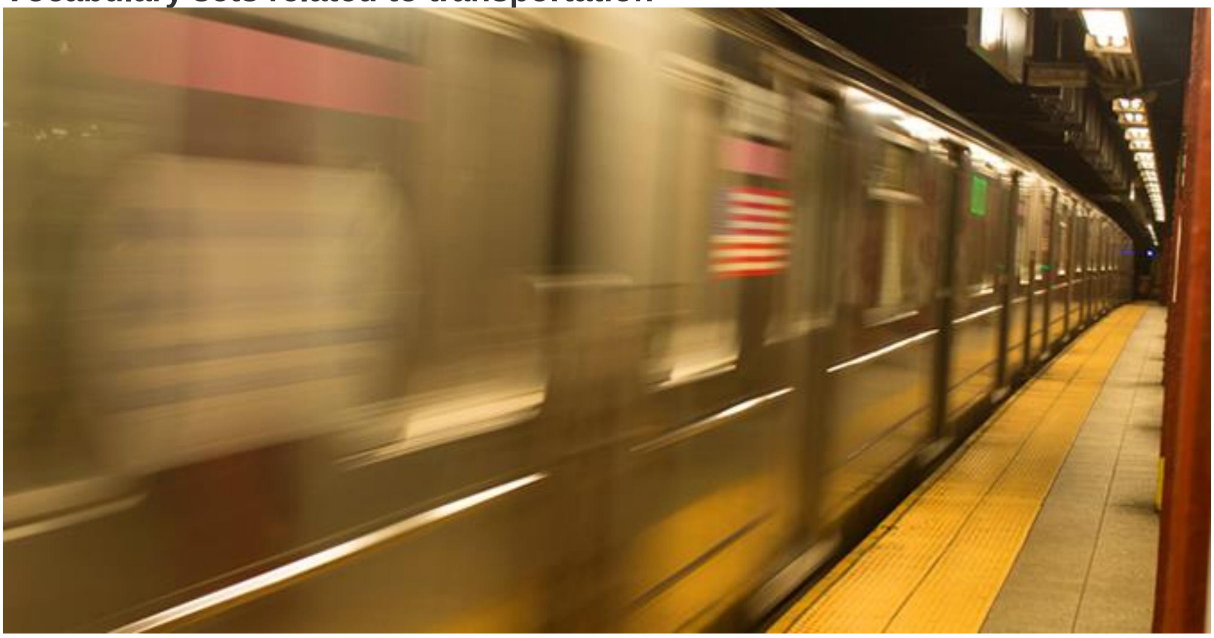

Road signs (U.K)
STOP
30
40
Ahead only
Turn left ahead
Turn left
Minimum speed
Maximum speed
Stop and yield
No waiting
No stopping
No entry
Roundabout
No motor vehicles
No cycling
No left turn
No U-turn
No overtaking
No blowing of horn
Two-way traffic ahead
Road narrows on both sides
Hump
Uneven road
Slippery road
Wild animals
Roundabout ahead
Crossroads ahead
Pedestrian crossing ahead
Bend to right
Double bend
Falling rocks
School crossing
Road work
Give way
Traffic signs ahead
Give priority to vehicles from opposite direction
P
Parking lot
One-way traffic
Dead end street
Priority over oncoming vehicles
7ESL.COM

VOCABULARY



Welcome to our second post on expanding your IELTS vocabulary! In the first post of this series, we talked about the benefits of learning new words and phrases through common IELTS themes and explored vocabulary related to *education*. Today, we'll be looking at expanding your vocabulary on the topic of *transportation*.

Vocabulary sets related to transportation



Talking about transportation is a frequent occurrence in everyday life, and the IELTS Speaking test is no exception. The theme of transportation is likely to arise in any of the three parts of the Speaking test. You may be asked to discuss your experience with public transport and daily travel, talk about a specific type of transport (e.g.

boats), describe a journey you've made, or speculate about transportation in the future. In addition, transportation is also a common theme for Writing Task 2. Here you're likely to be asked to analyze a specific problem related to transportation and, in some cases, identify possible solutions. So let's take a look at five relevant sub-topics that we recommend you use to get your vocabulary sets started:

1. Means of transportation

word/phrase	**part of speech**	**meaning**	**common collocations**	**example**	**pronunciation**
tram	noun	an electric vehicle similar to a bus but goes along metal tracks on the road	catch/go on/take the tram, get on/off the tram, miss the tram, tram service/system, tram stop, (travel) by tram	In my opinion, the tram system is not as efficient as other means of public transport.	/træm /
coach*	noun	a bus used to take groups of people on long journeys	private/air-conditioned/luxury coach, go/travel by coach, coach journey/trip/tour	I'd like to tour the country by coach.	/koʊtʃ/
yacht	noun	a boat used for travelling around for pleasure or racing	luxury/private yacht, cruise on/sail a yacht, yacht club/marina, on/on board a yacht	We spent our holiday on a private yacht in the Caribbean.	/ jɑt/

* In the topic of transportation, *coach* can also be used to talk about the cheapest type of seats on a plane or train.

2. Roads & traffic

word/phrase	part of speech	meaning	common collocations	example	pronunciation
overpass	noun	a bridge that carries one road over another road	freeway/highway overpass	Traffic in the area significantly improved thanks to the new overpass.	/ˈoʊ·vərˌpæs /
service road	noun	a small road next to a busier, faster road, that you use to drive to homes and shops	on a/the service road	In my city, truck traffic is not allowed on service roads.	/ ˈsɝː.vɪs ˌroʊd/
traffic jam	noun	a large number of vehicles on a road moving very slowly or not at all	long/severe traffic jam, be/get caught/stuck in a traffic jam, traffic jam on the (road)	I was stuck in a traffic jam on my way here.	/ ˈtræf·ɪk ˌdʒæm/

-

3. Transportation & the environment

word/phrase	part of speech	meaning	common collocations	example	pronunciation
emissions	noun	the amount of gas, heat, light that is sent out	vehicle emissions, greenhouse gas/carbon dioxide emissions, cut/reduce/control emissions, emissions from (traffic)	In my opinion, governments are not doing enough to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from traffic.	/iˈmɪʃ.ən/
noise pollution	noun	noise, such as that from traffic, that is considered unhealthy for people	to tackle/ease/reduce noise pollution, noise pollution from (type of transport)	Noise pollution from trains passing through residential areas is a major concern in my country.	/ ˈnɔɪz pəˌluː.ʃən/
environmentally-friendly	adjective	not harmful to the environment	environmentally- friendly vehicles/ transportation/ fuel/ alternative	Electric cars are a more environmentally-friendly alternative.	/ɪn.vaɪr.ənˌmen.t̬əl.i ˈfrend.li/

4. Travel

word/phrase	**part of speech**	**meaning**	**common collocations**	**example**	**pronunciation**
abroad	adjective	in a foreign country	travel/go abroad, to be abroad, to move abroad	It's much easier to travel abroad now than in the past.	/ əˈbrɔd/
business trip	noun	a journey taken for business purposes	take/make a business trip, on a business trip	I went to New York on a business trip.	/ˈbɪz·nəs trɪp/
commute	verb (*or noun*)	to travel regularly between work and home	daily/every day commute, to commute from/to (place)	I commute to the city by bus every day.	/ kəˈmjut/

5. The future of transportation

word/phrase	**part of speech**	**meaning**	**common collocations**	**example**	**pronunciation**
space travel	noun	travel through outer space	human/commercial space travel, the future of space travel,	There's a lot of interest in	/ spās ˈtravəl/

			achieve space travel, to space travel	space travel these days.	
autonomous vehicle (also known as *driverless car*or *self-driving car*)	noun	a car capable of driving itself	be driven by an autonomous vehicle	I don't believe autonomous vehicles can keep us safe.	/ɑːˈtɑː.nə.məsˈvi
high-speed rail	noun	a high-speed passenger train	by high-speed rail, high-speed rail network/route/service, high-speed rail accident/crash/disaster	In the future, high-speed rail networks will take over traditional rail systems.	/ˈhaɪˈspid reɪl/

Idioms related to transportation

When learning idioms related to transportation for your IELTS, keep in mind that many idioms in English include words related to transportation, but are not necessarily used to talk about transport (for example, the idiom *to throw someone under the bus* means to put the blame on another person). Here we'll look at some idioms that you can use to talk about transportation on your IELTS test:

idiom	**meaning**	**example**
bumper to bumper	with very little space between two cars in a line of cars	The traffic's usually bumper to bumper all the way to work.
backseat driver	a passenger in a car who gives unwanted advice to the driver	My wife's very much a backseat driver - she always

		tells me to speed up or slow down.
hit the road	to begin a trip	I like to hit the road early when going on long journeys.
hitch a lift/ride	to get a free ride in someone else's vehicle	After the festival, we hitched a lift back to the city.
beat the traffic	to leave early to avoid traveling when the roads are crowded	I always try to leave early in the morning so I can beat the traffic on my way to school.

1. motorbike

small motorcycle with a low frame and small wheels and elevated handlebars

2. bus

a vehicle carrying many passengers

3. train

public transport provided by a line of railway cars

4. tram

a vehicle that runs on rails and is propelled by electricity

5. taxi

a car that is hired to take passengers where they want to go

6. cab

a car whose driver is paid to take you to a particular place

7. plane

a fixed-wing aircraft that is powered by propellers or jets

8. car

a motor vehicle with four wheels

9. ship

a vessel that carries passengers or freight

10. scooter

a wheeled vehicle with small wheels and a low-powered gasoline engine geared to the rear wheel

11. ferry

a boat transporting people or vehicles over a body of water

12. bicycle

a vehicle that has two wheels and is moved by foot pedals

13. underground

an electric railway operating below the surface of the ground (usually in a city)

14. subway

a rail system operating below the surface of the ground

15. wait

stay in one place and anticipate or expect something

16. passenger

a traveler riding in a vehicle but not operating it

17. rush hour

the times at the beginning and end of the working day when many people are traveling to or from work

18. pedestrian

a person who travels by foot

19. crowded

overfilled or compacted or concentrated

20. fast

acting or moving or capable of acting or moving quickly

21. slowly

without speed

22. traffic

vehicles or pedestrians traveling in a particular locality

23. traffic jam

a number of vehicles blocking one another until they can scarcely move

24. left

being or located on or directed toward the side of the body to the west when facing north

25. right

free from error; especially conforming to fact or truth

26. drive

operate or control a vehicle

27. ride

sit and travel on the back of animal, usually while controlling its motions

28. get off

leave a vehicle, aircraft, etc.

29. get on

get on board of (trains, buses, ships, aircraft, etc.)

30. journey

the act of traveling from one place to another

31. take

get into one's hands

32. queue

a line of people or vehicles waiting for something

33. transit

a journey

34. check in

announce one's arrival, e.g. at hotels or airports

35. pay cash

pay (for something) with cash

36. credit card

a card (usually plastic) that assures a seller that the person using it has a satisfactory credit rating and that the issuer will see to it that the seller receives payment for the merchandise delivered

37. walk

use one's feet to advance; advance by steps

38. departure

the act of leaving

39. arrival

the act of coming to a certain place

40. arrive

reach a destination

41. single

existing alone or consisting of one entity or part or aspect or individual

42. return

go or come back to place, condition, or activity where one has been before

43. ticket

a commercial document showing that the holder is entitled to something (as to ride on public transportation or to enter a public entertainment)

44. luggage

cases used to carry belongings when traveling

45. baggage

cases used to carry belongings when traveling

46. passport

a document allowing a citizen to travel abroad

47. security

the state of being free from danger or injury

48. flight

an instance of traveling by air

49. gate

a movable barrier in a fence or wall

50. boarding pass

a pass that allows you to board a ship or plane

51. boarding

the act of passengers and crew getting aboard a ship or aircraft

52. delayed

not as far along as normal in development

53. aisle

a long narrow passage (as in a cave or woods)

54. departure lounge

lounge where passengers can await departure

55. airport

an airfield equipped with control tower and hangars as well as accommodations for passengers and cargo

56. station

a facility equipped with special equipment and personnel

57. railway station

terminal where trains load or unload passengers or goods

58. bus stop

a place on a bus route where buses stop to discharge and take on passengers

Travel



Vocabulary

- **accommodation:** a room or building in which you stay during holidays or live.*While I'm travelling, my favourite types of accommodation are hotels.*
- **all holiday**: a time after you lost your job.*He lost his job yesterday. Now it's all holiday for him.*
- **all-inclusive**: a hotel deal where the price includes accommodation, meals and drinks at any time.*I've never thought that hotels with all-incusive service are so comfortable! You can grab a piece of cake at 6 a.m. or get a cocktail at midnight.*
- **half-board**: if you request 'half-board' at a hotel, breakfast and dinner would be included in the hotel price (as part of the package).*John and Lily liked their tour with half-board service.*

They spent breakfasts and dinners in the hotel and bought lunches in the nearby cafes.

- **full-board**: if you request 'full-board' at a hotel, that would include all three meals (breakfast, lunch and dinner) in the price of your accommodation.
- **self-catering**: a holiday deal where meals are not provided.*Mary thinks that self-catering is neither pleasant nor efficient.*
- **to book (something)**: to arrange and confirm a place on a flight, a room in a hotel or a ticket for an event in the future.*If you book your plane tickets in advance, they will be much cheaper.*
- **breathtaking view**: an amazing view.*I've seen many breathtaking views during my journey to Paris.*
- **busman's holiday**: when you spend your free time similarly to the time when you work. This expression comes from the idea that a bus driver would spend his holiday traveling somewhere on a bus.*Unfortunately, many people spend a busman's holiday nowadays.*
- **charter flight**: a cheap regular flight.*Due to our modest budget, we had to take a charter-flight.*
- **check-in desk**: the place at the airport where you register for your flight and deposit your luggage.

- **far-off destination**: a distant place.*Australia is a far-off destination, nonetheless I want to visit it.*
- **getting away from it all**: escaping in order to rest from a daily routine.*After I passed my exams, I wanted to get away from it all for at least a couple of days.*
- **go off the beaten track**: to visit an uncommon place.*Unlike my brother, I prefer to go off the beaten track.*

- **guided tour**: a tour in which a group of people is guided by an expert.*Guided tours are a great way to learn about different places of interest.*
- **head for**: go in a direction for.*I'm heading for France for my next holidays.*
- **holiday brochure**: a publication with details of holiday.*Our guide gave us a great brochure about our hotel.*
- **holiday destination**: where you go for a holiday.*We chose New York as our holiday destination for the next summer.*
- **holiday of a lifetime**: a very special holiday, once in a lifetime.*Last year me and my family had a holiday of a lifetime in Italy.*
- **holiday resort (tourist resort)**: a place where lots of people go for a holiday.*Last year my family went on a journey to London. We lived in a great tourist resort.*
- **hordes of tourists**: crowds of tourists.*Hordes of tourist can be seen during summer near the city park.*
- **in the middle of nowhere**: in a place that is far away from where most people live.*My grand-mother lives in the middle of nowhere, but she loves her old little village.*
- **local crafts**: thighs made in the region.*My sister bought some amazing local crafts on her trip to India.*
- **out of season**: not within the main holiday period.*I decided to go on a journey with my friends out of season.*
- **passport control**: a place where you get your passport checked.*I spent a few hours waiting in line on a passport control.*
- **package tour**: a holiday at a fixed price in which the travel company arranges your travel, hotels, and sometimes meals for you:*We bought a cheap package tour to Italy and stayed in a big hotel by the sea.*

- **picturesque village**: a nice, beautiful village.*My grandparents live in a picturesque village.*
- **places of interest**: memorable and honorable places.*My native city has a variety of places of interest.*
- **short break**: a little holiday.*My father had a short break this year, I hope he'll be able to relax some more.*
- **stunning landscape**: a beautiful countryside.*Stunning landscapes are only one of many reasons why I want to visit Africa.*
- **to go sightseeing**: to go visiting sights of interest.*Today we went sightseeing with my friends.*
- **to travel on foot / horse***When I'm in a small town I prefer to travel on foot.*
- **to travel by bus / plane / car / bicycle / motorcycle***Although I usually travel by car, when I decided to visit Paris I had to travel by plane.*
- **tourist attractions**: places which tourists tend to visit.*Despite not being a tourist attraction, new fountain is very popular among the locals.*
- **tourist trap**: place with many tourists.*We've visited many tourists traps lately.*
- **travel agency**: a shop that specializes in booking holidays.*I've bought tickets for my trip through a travel agency.*
- **wildlife safari**: an observational holiday, mainly in Africa.*I'd love to go on a wildlife safari sometime.*
- **youth hostel**: a cheap hotel.*During our trip we stayed in a hostel, because we didn't have enough money for a hotel.*
  - **Affordable destinations** – Places within a reasonable price range
  - **Affordable travel** – Travel which is within your price range

- **Around the world** – In all corners of the globe
- **Arts and culture** – The art, music and other cultural aspects of an area
- **Craft markets** – Stalls where goods made by the local people are sold
- **Do as the locals do** – Enjoy the activities as the local people do
- **Efficient public transport** – A functioning transport system intended for the use of residents and visitors
- **Exotic destinations** – Unusual or strange holiday destinations
- **Get around** – Get from place to place
- **Guided tours** – Walking, hiking or driving visits led by a guide who knows the area
- **Holiday brochures** – Pamphlets advertising holiday destinations
- **Holiday destination** – Place to which you leave on holiday
- **Long haul flights** – Long distance flights
- **Lush rainforests** – Luxuriant equatorial forests
- **Magnificent landscapes** – Impressive scenery
- **Make advance reservations** – Booking ahead of time
- **Memorable experiences** – Activities that you will remember for years
- **Off the beaten track** – A place that is not on the main thoroughfare
- **Out of season** – Outside the most popular holiday period

- **Packaged deals –** Travel deals that are put together by an agency and sold as a package
- **Quaint villages** – Old fashioned or charming small towns
- **Scenic views** – Lovely scenes
- **Self-catering accommodation** – A Place to stay where you see to your own food
- **Spectacular beaches** – Impressive sandy shorelines
- **Stunning architecture** – Magnificent buildings
- **Swarming with tourists** – Full of holidaymakers
- **Time on their hands** – Available time to do as you choose
- **To get away from it all** – To get away from everyday routines
- **To go sightseeing** – Take a trip around an area to see what it has to offer
- **Travel abroad –** Travel to overseas destinations
- **Travelling light** – Travelling with little luggage
- **Value for money** – A good return on investment
- **Visa regulations** – Laws that relate to entry into a country
- **Wildlife safari** – A guided tour through a game park

USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES



To get away: To escape, to go somewhere that is not your home. You can also use the noun “a getaway.”

Example: Last week, I had a great chance to get away from the hustle and bustle of the city to visit an ancient village in the countryside.

A thirst for adventure: strong desire for travelling/adventure

Get itchy feet: have a strong desire to travel

Example: I’ve always had a thirst for adventure and often get itchy feet so I decided to set out to a journey from the North to the South of Australia next month.

To find a gem: When you find a place where only locals go and other tourists don’t visit.

Example: Try to find a local guide when you visit a foreign country to successfully find a gem during your trip.

Arduous journey: difficult & tiring journey

Break the journey: stop for a short time during journey

Example: I had a arduous journey to the South of Vietnam last year. I thought I would break the journey somewhere but I finally did it all in one go.

Adventurous explorer: a traveler who is willing to do or try new and daring things

Have a stopover: Have a brief overnight stay in a place when on a long journey to somewhere else, usually by air

Example: I had a stopover in China on the way to Thailand, had a bit of a rest, and did the sights there before travelling on.

Low-cost airline: discount or budget airline

Put somebody on standby: make me wait to see if a seat become available

Example: Last week I got a flight on a low-cost airline to Paris. I then tried to get a flight to the UK but they were all full, so they put me on standby.

To take a red eye: To take a late night airline flight

Example: I had to take a red eye and now I'm exhausted.

Intrepid explorer: brave, with no fear of dangerous situations

Off the beaten track: An unusual route or destination

Example: My best friend is a intrepid traveler who has a real sense of adventure. He always love to set out on a journey off the beaten track

Unexplored wilderness

Example: I'm thirsty for a journey into unexplored wilderness and getting right off the beaten track.

To take the road less traveled: To do things differently and to think outside of the box.

Example: Adventurous travelers like to take the road less traveled when visiting a new country.

A real sense of adventure: the urge to explore beyond your daily surroundings and open yourself up to the adventure

To have wanderlust: To want to move around and see a lot of things around the world. To not want to stay in one place.

Example: I had a incurable case of wanderlust.

The first leg of the journey: the first segment of a journey; the first flight of a multi-flighttrip.

Example: The first leg of the journey got me to the UK but it just gave me very little indication of what lay ahead.

travel (noun)

Collocation	**Example**
travel documents	*Once I forgot my travel documents and I missed my flight.*
air/rail/space travel	*Air travel today is easier and more affordable than ever be*
overseas/international/foreign travel	*International travel allows us to see the world and learn ab different cultures.*
leisure/holiday travel	*In my experience, holiday travel with small children is ofte stressful.*
travel arrangements/plans	*Making travel arrangements requires thorough planning:* *choosing travel dates, making reservations and planning activities.*
travel agency/agent	*I have used travel agencies to help me plan trips in the pas* *but I prefer to do it myself.*

travel (verb)

Collocation	**Example**
travel abroad	*Travelling abroad has made me better appreciate my home cour*

travel on business	*As a sales representative, I have to travel on business from time time.*
travel to (somewhere)	*I've always wanted to travel to Australia.*
travel around/across/through (somewhere)	*We travelled through Portugal and into Spain.*
travel by air/train/car/on foot	*We decided to travel by train since none of us wanted to drive*
travel light	*I always try to travel light.*
travel the world	*I wish I could travel the world.*

holiday (noun)

Collocation	Example
go on/have/take a holiday	*I haven't taken a holiday since I started my own business.*
holiday destination	*In my opinion, tropical islands make for the best holiday destina*
holiday arrangements/plans	*I believe that proper holiday arrangements are essential to maki sure* *that everything goes smoothly on your holiday.*
holiday photos/pictures	*People are often more concerned about taking* *the perfect holiday photo than enjoying the moment*
summer holiday	*Summer holidays are usually enjoyable and fun-filled.*

camping/skiing holiday	*I learned to ski on my first skiing holiday in Canada.*

holiday (verb)

Collocation	Example
holiday in (somewhere)	*We are holidaying in Mexico this year.*

Vocabulary sets related to travel & holidays

Now that we have looked at using the words ‘travel’ and ‘holiday’ in a variety of contexts, it’s time to explore two relevant sub-topics that can also help you to talk or write about travel and holidays on your IELTS. Keep in mind that this common theme may come up in any of the three parts of the Speaking module of the test: from talking about your travel experiences, to describing your dream holiday, to discussing international travel in more depth. In addition, you may have to write about travel and holidays for Writing Task 2.

1. Tourism & holidays

word/phrase	part of speech	meaning	common collocations	example
campground (*or campsite*)	noun	a place where people can camp when on holiday	forest/beach/lake/ mountain/river campground, family campground	*What I like the most about spending the summers in BC is its many beautiful family campgrounds.*

touristy	adjective	a place where a lot of tourists go and it has many things for them to buy and do (often seen as something negative)	touristy area/place/town	*My hometown used to be a pretty little town, but now it's become very touristy.*
ecotourism	noun	going on holiday to places of natural beauty in a way that causes less damage to the environment	ecotourism industry, ecotourism destination, encourage ecotourism,	*The ecotourism industry keeps growing as more and more people become aware of how damaging tourism can be to the environment.*

2. Holiday arrangements

word/phrase	**part of speech**	**meaning**	**common collocations**	**example**	**pronunciation**
book	verb	to arrange to have a seat, room, etc. at a specific	book a flight/tickets/seats/a room, book early/in advance, book in/into	*We wanted to stay at a hotel downtown but they were fully booked.*	/bʊk/

		time in the future	(somewhere), be booked up/be fully booked		
in season (*antonym: out of season*)	noun	at the time of year when people want to travel or take a holiday	*other collocations with 'season':* holiday/summer/tourist season, high season, low season, off-season	*Naturally, hotel rooms are much more expensive in season.*	/ˈsiː.zən/
rental	noun	an arrangement to rent something such as a house, car or bike	house/property rental, car/bike/boat rental, rental company	*When planning a holiday, I always look for house rentals near the city.*	/ˈren.t̬əl/

Words With Translations

AIRPORT VOCABULARY

English	Russian	English	Russian
Aisle seat	Место у прохода	Landing	Посадка, приземление
Baggage reclaim	Выдача багажа	Last call	Последний звонок
Blanket	Шерстяное одеяло	Luggage trolley	Багажная тележка
Boarding	Посадка	Overhead compartment	Багажная полка
Boarding pass	Посадочный талон	Row	Ряд
Check-in	Регистрация	Seat belt	Ремень безопасности

Departure lounge	Зал ожидания	Security check	Проверка безопасности
Emergency exit	Аварийный выходм	Sick(ness) bag	Мешок при воздушной болезни
Gate	Выход (на самолет)	Takeoff	Взлёт
Hand luggage	Ручная кладь	Window seat	Место у окна

HOTEL VOCABULARY

English	**Russian**	**English**	**Russian**
Accommodation (hotel)	Номер в гостинице	Reservation	Бронирование
Check-in/out	Заезд / выезд	Resort	Курорт
Currency exchange	Обмен валюты	Room number 6	Шестой номер
Double room	Номер на двоих	Room price/rate	Стоимость номера

En-suite bathroom	Смежная ванная	Room service	Обслуживание номеров
Extra charge	Дополнительная оплата	Self-catering	Самообслуживание (только еда)
Family room	Семейный номер	Single room	одноместный номер
Fill in a form	Заполнить бланк	Twin beds	две односпальные кровати
Full board	Полный пансион	Vacancy	Свободный номер
Reception	Рецепция	Wake-up call	Звонок-напоминание

RESTAURANT VOCABULARY

English	**Russian**	**English**	**Russian**
Bill	Счёт	Napkin	Салфетка
Bread basket	Корзина с хлебом	Plate	Тарелка
Chef's specials	Фирменные блюда от шеф-повара	Service charge	Доплата за обслуживание

Cutlery	Столовые приборы	Starter	Первое блюдо
Delicious	Очень вкусный	Table cloth	Скатерть
Dessert	Десерт	Table for two	Столик на двоих
Expensive	Дорогой	Tasty	Вкусный
Fully booked	Полностью забронированный	Tip	Чаевые
Glass of wine	Бокал вина	To be overcharged (for)	Слишком много заплатить за что-л.
Main course	Основное блюдо	Waiter/waitress	Официант (-ка)

BEACH VOCABULARY

English	Russian	English	Russian
Beach mat	Коврик для пляжа	Snorkel	Трубка (для подводного плавания)
Beach towel	Полотенце для пляжа	Sun lounger	Лежак

Danger!	Опасно!	Sunburn	Солнечный ожог
Flip flops	Сланцы	Sunglasses	Солнцезащитные очки
Flippers	Ласты	Suntan lotion	Лосьон для загара
Mask	Маска	Swimming costume	Купальный костюм
Parasol	Зонтик (от солнца)	Swimming trunks	Плавки
Sand castle	Замок из песка	Tide	Прилив и отлив
Seagull	Чайка	To sunbathe	Загорать
Shade	Тень	Wave	Волна